

Appendix C

Gathering Structures

Guide to Appendix C1: Structure of the Laborde Chansonnier

Each column presents the following information, under the respective headings:

Gathering Enumerates the quaternion gatherings, preceded by a prefatory ternio. Missing folios are represented with broken lines (- - - -).

No. Identifies the piece numbers used in appendix B1 and elsewhere.

Incipit/Contents Cites the opening incipit for each piece. Lines set in and beginning with a forward slash (/) correspond to the *Residua* texts. The slash symbol between words separates the incipits of polytextual songs. Square brackets are used for text or songs missing in the manuscript. Information concerning incomplete leaves (e.g., blank leaves) is also given in this column in round brackets. Other inscriptions are given here in quotation marks.

Composer Names without parentheses are ascribed in this manuscript; names in parentheses have been supplied from concordant sources. Slashes indicate conflicting attributions.

Scribe Identification by arabic numeral corresponds to the numbering set out in appendix A1 and used in appendix B1.

Ruling Identifies H-style (H) or crossed-margins (CM) ruling; the single leaf ruled in a different manner of H style is indicated (H').

Yellow highlighting Identifies (with the symbol √) leaves whose majuscule letters have been highlighted; the symbol appears in parentheses for one opening (ff. 36^v–37) where the text was copied after the rest of the gathering was highlighted.

- Artist** Identifies leaves decorated in styles A, B, and C, as set out in appendix A1.
- Coat of arms** Uses the symbol (■) to indicate folios where coats of arms have been added.
- Original collation** Corresponds to the original pale brown ink labels found on the first four rectos of each gathering.
- Gathering sigs. and pencil count** Corresponds to the gathering signatures and the scattered pencil numbers copied on the last versos of gatherings.
- Original foliation** Gives the surviving original roman-numeral foliation found in the upper right-hand corner of recto leaves.
- Modern foliation** Gives the modern arabic-numeral foliation. Square brackets (e.g., [14]) are used to indicate where the number is inferred, rather than visible in the manuscript. Missing leaves are indicated by the number of the previous leaf followed by a letter (e.g., [7a]).